HIS COUNSEL PREPARING NEW PROCEED-

INGS FOR HIM. CTILL CONFIDENT OF AN ULTIMATE RELEASE-THE ALDERMEN OF 1884 MAINTAIN A

BOLD FRONT-WHAT THE JURYMEN SAY OF THE CASE-TALK AMONG POLITICIANS. Alderman Henry W. Jachne took up his

erters once more in the Tombs early yesterday morninc. During his short trial he had elected to live in the comparative luxury of Ladiow Street Jali. Then he was still a city father, popularly convicted, indeed, of a grave crime, but with strong hopes of cluding all penaltics through the madequacy of proof and the practical whitewash of a disagreement by the jury. Yesterday he was ledged as a common felon in the gloomy dungeon in Centre at to await seutence as deserved as it is hu-

The Alderman's quarters are not the same, however, as those he occupied during his first stay in the Tomba. He was harried in from the Court House mexpectedly, long after the prison had got settled for the night, and was put at once into Coll No. 17 on the first tior. Here the convicted criminals have their rendezvous until they be transported up the river and into the interior or made ready for the Sheriff's gallows. Cell No. 17 is over toward the southwest corner of the building in that neighborhood known popularly as Murderers' Row, it Jachne can look across through the

barred doors of the cells of the notorious Sweeney and been lingering along under the ominous death-watch. to him on one side, however, is an empty cell, and on the other that of a petty criminal unknown to fame. His own cell, too, has no prison history. He is the most ninguished gentleman who ever occupied it, as one of the day-keepers of the prison said yesterday.

The rooms of the first tier differ little from those of the upper one. "There are no parlors in the Tombs," old joke among the officers and the occupants. Jachne's cell is perhaps ten feet by twelve, with a narow window near the top. The iron-barred door is covered on the inside by a wooden one, which the prisoner an close at pleasure and retire to privacy and meditation within. On the one side is a narrow iron bedstead, on which lies a straw mattress, with clean white pillows and sheets. In the opposite corner is the water-faucet, a washstand and other tollet arrangements. There are no chairs. The prisoner can pace up and down if he pleases, and vary the exercise by sitting

The ex-vice-president of the Board of Aldermen slept fairly well in this homely apartment after the fatigues and mental strain of his trial. About 7 o'clock he was awakened and breakfast was served. Jachno does not take prison fare, but orders his meals from the Tombs restaurant, and the pretty waitress, whose acquantance he had made last April, greeted him as an old friend, and was rewarded as usual with a "tip" from the Alderman. The latter looked fairly well after he had dressed himself, drunk his coffee and eaten his breakfast rolls. His eyes were rimmed with and his face was hargard after his long surjety and suspense, but the keeper said he had full control of houself and showed no signs of breaking down in health. "Of course you can't expect a man to sok like he was going to get married, under the circum-

After breakfast Jaenne read the Sunday papers and smoked a cigar. He gave out word early in the day that he would see no reporters and had nothing to say about further proceedings in court until he had advised with his coursed. The latter had worn themselves out n detending him, apparently, and did not appair at the A few friends from the Vth Assembly but what was said they kept to themselves. "Charlie Jachne, the Alderman's brother, also drapped in on ner while he was cating breakfast, and soon went up town again with messages and a commission to get sometoilet articles for the dan illied ex-leader of the

After dinner the usual Sunday prayer meeting was held in the prison corridor and Jachue was one of the mearest auditors. The mission workers could not say whether any impression had been made on the new in-His door was open, however, and after the final bymu he took to smoking again for want of other diversion. He smokes rapidly now; with the prospect before him of being eprived of that laxury to-day by

Jauge Barrett's seatence. Soon " Charle" Jachne came in again. He could not make his brother another visit, but he handed over a pearlest, where he makes his home for that he desired information on a certain point.

THE CABINET PREPARING FOR DEFEAT. In the present while the work of adding to the This was as to the reliability of the testimony of examined it as if it were a dynamiter's baggage, piece bair oil and perfumery were found a plenitude of sighs and other manifestations of feeling.

I saw the Alderman this morning," he said, "He anything else than a verdict of guilty after what Byrnes said on the witness-stant. He told his wife and the rest of us on Friday evening at the Ludlow Street Jul that Byrnes's lying would hatch him completely. I don't see how Byrnea could have done it. Things look pretty badly now." Just then the keeper came back from the Alderman's

"Tell my wife and mother that I am feeling a well as ' could expect," was the only message, and "Charlie" and a young friend passed out of the iron

Ex-Assemblyman Brennan called later, and staid short time. After he had gone there were no more visitors until the prison was closed for the night. Sunday ior Island, looking after his summer house. The under unless something startling should happen.

GETTING READY TO MAKE AN APPEAL. JAPHNE'S COUNSEL THINK THERE WILL BE NO OTHER CONVICTION—FULLGRAFF'S TURN NEXT.

---

Of the counsel of Jachne Richard S. Newcombe appeared to tage the conviction of his client most to heart. Throughout the trial, up to the opening of which he was asked how he felt over the prospect. The written reply was, "Very blue," When the charge was cluded Mr. Newcombe feltstill worse. Yesterday he was feeling considerably under the weather, but in the afternoon he went down to General Pryor's house for Newcombe on his return home was asked how he feit about the case and what he proposed to do. He said,

with a faint effort to smile; "Well, after the charge I had no hope for my ellent I have no fault to find with the jury for their verdict. I do not see how they could have found differently after nearly as I recall the words, for I have not the notes yet, 'It is true that this defendent is on trial; but, gentlemen, you must not forget that the administration of justice is also on trial.' Furthermore there was the statement in the charge that Inspector Byrnes had committed wiful and wicked perjury or else the story of the defendan was a falschood. With the case thus presented to them how could the jury do otherwise than they did P'
"You will appeal the case!" Mr. Newcombe was

We shall. The method of procedure will be, first to move an arrest of judgment upon errors in the case. Then the habeas corpus will be tried. This is an order for the warden of the Tombs to show cause why he holds the prisoner. The next step, these two failing, will be an appeal. In this some Justice of the Supreme Court will be applied to for an order for a certificate of facts and if this is obtained a stay of proceedings will be se

cured as a usual sequence."

Mr. Newcombe was next asked what he thought of the prospect of any further convictions and his reply was: "I do not see how it is possible for any other of the indicted men to be convicted. There is no case against them. You will recall that Justice Barrett acid in one part of his charge that if there had been no alleged confession he would direct the jury to bring in verdict of acquittal, because the evidence was not sufficient to warrant a conviction. Now, in the cases of the other indicted men there is no confession, and therefore, that being the case, it will be impossible to

General Pryor, who was seen later, said he wished to have it clearly understood that he had no criticism of any kind to pass upon judge or jury. "Justice Barrett," justice. I wished from the first that the trial should come efore him, because of his fair-mindedness and his bith sense of justice. If he finds that he has made any errors in this trial, I have such confidence in him that I

believe he would not hesitate to acknowledge this promptly and act upon it." General Pryor stated that as the result of his confer-

ence with Mr. Newcombe an appeal had been determined upon. "I think," said he guardedly, "that it will be found further on that this case is much more evenly balanced than it seems to be popularly supposed to be You see, when it comes to the Court of Appeals you find

no evidence. A verdict of acquittal would have had to be directed in Mr. Jackne's case had it not been for the confession."

The one who is next on the list of ex-Aldermen for prosecution is Mr. Fullgraff, of Raldwin & Fulleraff, box manufacturers, of Fution-st. It is understood that the District-Attorney will take up the indictment against him, unless a change of plan is decided on. Ex-Alderman Waite, it is supposed, will be largely utilized in the trial. The Senate Raliroad Committee found an apparently frank witness in Mr. Fullgraff. When his real estate transactions were traced up only two of them were found and these were antecedent to 1884. Mr. Fullgraff turned out to be, with Mr. Baldwin and his son, one of a company of three which controlled the patent fare register used on the Broadway and Seventh Avenue road. It was shown that he had sold these to this company at a higher rate than clsewhere.

Thomas B. Brown, the cashier of Reed & Carnrick, dealers in drurs at No. 184 Fulton-st. testified before the committee that early in 1885 Mr. Fullcraff loaned the firm \$8,000, and that this money was handed in in bills of a large denomination. It is said that Mr. Fullgraff is uneasy over this matter, in fact that this is the only phase of the whole business winch troubles him.

District-Attorney Martine and Assistant District-Attorney Nicoll were in so contented a frame of mind yesterday that they salied forth from their homes and did not return until late in the day. Both of them were being hunted high and low by persons eager to see them.

Mr. Nicoll left his home a second time at 6:30 p. m., strolled over to the University Club and, after a short stay there, salled out into the wide, wide world. Neither he nor Mr. Martine appeared at the Manhattan Club, although the eager.

THE EX-ALDERMEN EXPRESS NO FEAR.

THE EX-ALDERMEN EXPRESS NO FEAR. BOLD SENTIMENTS UFFERED BY THOSE WHO COULD BE FOUND AT HOME.

Patrick Farley was found by a TRIBUNE reporter near his liquor store on the Bowery just above Grand-st. He said: "I am surprise! at the verdict. There was no lieve the story of Inspector Byrnes and the detectives. I don't believe that he made any confession. Martine estimony before the Investigating Committee. I don't who will be tried next. It he me. I am not at all afraid of the result. I know no more about any Alderman's having taken money for his do. I always thought there should be a ratiroad on Broadway. I make money chough out of my business ant I actually lost money by being in the Board of Al-dermen, and not giving my whole time to my business. My receipts from my liquor business for the past week were nearly \$800, and that was a poor week. Of this, 49 per cent is clear profit. Then my soda-water bottling business pays well, so that altogether I take in sometimes \$2,000 or \$3,000 a week. I have checks showing how much money I paid out in 1881 and 1882 and along there before I was an Alderman. They show that I was doing plenty of business then.

Thomas Cleary, who is janitor of the Equitable Life Assurance Company's building and has hitherto lived there with his family, was found yesterlay at No. 92 liet was a great surprise to me. There is no evidence hat Jachne took a brice. There was no testimony es tives said and Alderman Jachne's denial that he has made any confession. I have nothing to say. I know
Inspector Byrnes and I know Alderman Jachne, and it
would be unbecoming for me to say that
citier has stated what was not true. I lo not believe that any other Aldermen will and so little to testify to. I always believed, in spite of all the noise that was made about what he was going to swear to, that he knew nothing against the other Abderyears been in favor of a railroad on Browlway and often said so. The people in my district were generally in favor of it, because they knew it would be a convenience and it has turned out to be so. I did not want kind of railroad than that which has been built, because I did not think it was for the inerest of my employers and other real estate owners lowntown to have any other kind. My employers never told me that they would like to have me not for the road. I have the day mostly to myself and sell that could take the position of Alderman without interfering with my duties es janitor of the Equitable Building. never heard from 'Billy' Moloney in regard to the Broadway road. I signed the call for the special meeting at which the measure was passed on the morning on which it was held. I dran't think it anything strange that the meeting was held so early in the morning. There had been a good deal of talk among the Aldermen bout changing the hour of our meetings. I was always n favor of meeting at an early hour."

Thomas Shiels was out on the road as usual, and returning at a late hour was accosted by a TRIBUNE reporter in front of his liquor store, at East Broadway and Clinton-st. He, too, was surprised at the versict in the Jachne case. "I am not going away," he said. "This is where I belong and they can't get me out of it. I am not afraid of any man, and have no reason to fear anyto say in addition to what I have already said." Ex-Alderman Michael Duffy was ensconced between

sheets when a reporter called at his richly furn shed brownstone front in One-hundred-and-second-st. at 8:30 clock last evening, having retired early owing to lilness, which his wife, who answered the bell in person, ascribed to too constant attendance upon the Jachne trial. Mrs. Duffy appeared to be anxious that her lord and master should take advantage of the opportunity to air his opinions regarding the verdict, and said that she made an earnest appeal to her sponse to see the reporter, but he stolidly refused to be interviewed, sending word that he would have nothing whatever to say for publication until his case had been disposed of, when he would have pienty to say for the press. Mrs. Duffy said that she had heard her husband say little regarding the case, further than that Jachne had not been given a fair change. It hear they're good, but they had been seen as an experience of the said they're good to be they are they're sould be they are the are they are th case, further than that Jacane has not accepts christicance. "I hear they're goin' to git out a corpus christion Janey," said Mrs. Duffy, who is a stoutly built woman with rosy complexion, snapping blue eye, high woman with rosy complexion, snapping blue eye, high wentuned, "wants a trial and he'll have it or know the reason why. Everybody round here knows right well that he never did a dirty job in his life. He's always made lots of money and very clut of property is in my name. We never saw the day we couldn't lay our hands on a thousand dollar bill, and if they trate him as they trated Janey, I'll sue the United States Government if it takes ivery clut'tween here and Rye fleach."—Ex-Alderman Henry L. Sayles was found at his home last evening. He haughed at the rumor that he might be induced to follow De Lacy, Dempsey and others of the 1884 Aldermen into exile. "I have given ball to answer the indictments found arathst me," he said. "I shall be on hand when I am wanted for trial. I am innecent of the charge made against me."

"When strend dy you hight Jachne's conviction will

shall be on hand when I am wanted for trial. I am innocent of the charter made against me."

"What effect do you think Jachne's conviction will
have on the trial of yourself and associates!"

"That I cannot say. I do not think, however, that it
should have any effect. The cases are different. Further than this I do not care to say anything at present."

Allerman John O'Nell still possesses the same cool
demeanor that is his usual characteristic. "Am I going
to Canada!" he said, in reply to a question. "No, I am
not, New-York sulis me and I see no occasion for leavlug. I have done nothing that I am afraid to have investigated fully."

"What will be the next procedure in the Jachne
case!"

case I"
"I understand that a stay of proceedings will be asked for and an application made for a new trial by his counsel. This is in the natural order of things."
"Will Jachne's conviction prejudice the cases of his associates when they are brought to trial!"
"I do not see why it should. Each case will necessarily be tried on its merits. I do not learn that any silegation is made that any other Alderman confessed to Inspector Hyrnes."

spector Byrnes.

Ex-Alderman James Pearson was not at home when a reporter of THE TRHIUNE called has evening. He had been home during the day and went out to call on a

friend last evening. There are no indications that he intends to take a sudden departure. He is enlarging the store premises occupied by him at Sixth-ave, and Twenty-fourth-st, and laughs at the idea that he might be induced to forfeit his ball by flitting to Canada.

At William P. Kirk's house, No. 57 Madison-st., in response to a ring of the bed is woman appeared who said that the ex-Alderman had gone to Long Island on Friday and would not return until to-day. She could not remember the name of the place on Long Island. None of his family was at home.

Cautain Lonis Wandel was not at his hors! No. 244

upon. "I think," sain he gathenery, thus to sumply balanced than it seems to be popular case in much more evolvy balanced than it seems to be popular of the law, and render a decision into which popular option and warmth do not enter, and, too, where newspaper criticism has no force, Understand me, I am inding no fault with the press. I believe in newspaper criticism, the press. I believe in newspaper criticism, and the press. I believe in the press.

TALKS WITH THE JAEHNE JURYMEN. GLAD OF RELIEF FROM CONFINEMENT-ALMOST

UNANIMOUS AT THE START, It was 2 o'clock yesterday morning when the last one of the jurymen in the Jachne case left the Court House and sought his home and the bosom of his family, after a three days' absence. Sidney J. Everett, the ninth juryman, and the one who held out for a time against onviction, was last seen strolling toward the Astor House arm in arm with ex-Alderman Fullgraff, who was, to all appearances, roundly abusing his companion as they walked along for his judgment in the case just finished. When a TRIBUNE reporter sought the juryme be variously occupied. Some were seeking the s'cep Others were visiting friends, one was attending a funeral, but all were declared to be heartly glad of the release from custody and entirely pleased with the

Samuel Well, the foreman of the jury, was found sur-rounded by his large family of children at his home, No. 125 East Fifty-sixth-st. He expressed entire willingness to speak of the few hours' deliberation that had occupied the jury during the preceding night. "When we retired to our room at 11 o'clock," he said, "not one on the case. Without almost any discussion we immediately decided to take an informal ballot. 'Yes' or 'No' to the question: Was the defendant guilty? was to be written down, and when this was done we were trailon stands in need of reform I have no doubt, but of us knew the judgment of a single one of our number found to stand 10 to 2 in favor of conviction. Almost every necessary reform may be obtained without such a at the moment of the announcement of the result. dislocation of the great forces of the Constitution as is Samuel Abrahams declared that he had voted 'No,' and | now proposed. Detectives Cosgrove and Rogers, of Inspector Byrnes's various personages at the eventful gathering in Byrnea's any of his associates Mr. Abrahams announced himself as satisfied. I do not know the points raised by the other juryman, Mr. Everstt, who held out last, but after he had secluded himself in a corner for half an hour, requesting to be left alone so that he could think, he voted with the res of us on the second and final ballot. It was done sim-ply by show of hands. I was in favor, when we entered

cessful," concluded Mr. Well, as he bade his visitor good-day.

John S. Chase, the seventh juror, was found at his home, No. 129 East seventheth-si. Mr. Chase, who is a man past moddle age, was dishedhed to take much about the case, partly, as he said, occause there is so little to say. "I have been a juror on cases tried in this city at intervals for twenty years past," he remarked. "and never in my long experience have I seen a jury more closely and carefully gnarded from outside communication of every sort as ours was. We had as much to fear from communications of an intimidating nature as tampering of other serts, but we were too closely watched every moment of the time. When we began our deliberations we plediced ourselves by show of up-lifted thands not to divinise the preceedings we were about to take, and until Judge Barrett has spoken what he has to say to us to morrow forenoon I would prefer not to speak more fully. I will say, however, that we were practically unanimous from the outset after our re-

he has to say to us to morrow forenon I would prefer not to speak more fully. I will say, however, that we were practically unanimous from the outset after our retirement from the court room."

Julyman Freterick C. Barnes, who was the last one selected of the twelvermen, was found at his home, No. 150 East Forty-eighthist, hossily engaged in gaining some greatly needed rest. He was askeep and his family declined to awaken him as they knew he would say nothing, believing that his pleage to secrecy was still birding on him.

August Boesler, piror No. 2, of No. 37 East Sixty-eighthist, was out, and Francis McMorkin, the eleventh juror, who lives at No. 224 East Thirty-first-st, was away spending the day in Brooklyn when calls were made upon them. The eighth juror, James W. Lestrade, was not in when his home at No. 418 West Sixty-first-st, was visited by his father-in-law. Mr. Post volunteered the majoration that he had heard Mr. Lestrade say he was never an instant in doubt as to Jachne's guilt when once he had listened to the evidence.

Joseph H. Turi, the sixth and youncest of the twelve jurymen, was not to be found at his home, No. 402 West reventy-third-st, nor was Sidney J. Everett, who lives at No. 1,045 Concord-ave, in Westchester. Their absence is not believed to be due, however, to the "did" which occurred between them in the jury room in the deliberations of the night before. It appears that when Mr. Everett had middly expressed his inability to perceive that the fact of Jachne's having received \$20,000 bribe money had been conclusively proved, it became the task of each of the other jurymen to labor with Mr. Everett and clear up from its mind his doubts on the point. After several of them had talked and talked and talked with the obdurate juror until they were weary it came Young Turi's turn to strive to clear away the misapprenension from the mind of his fellow juryman. The Jachne case was Mr. Turl's lift experience as a luror and he was startied, not to say displeased, when he found Mr. Everett and ne I o'clock. legins, the fifth juror, but "just gone out to John V. Higgins, the fifth juror, had "just gone on the came on three different occasions when frequiry as made for him at his bone, No. 111 West Twenty-ratest, and came abrahams, of No. 222 Broomestic ratest, and came of No. 222 Broomestic.

Continued on Fifth Page.

HOME RULE AND THE EMPIRE setting the mast heads on fire. The meteor looked like MR. JOHN WALTER ON IRISH-AMERICANS.

A LETTER FROM THE EDITOR OF "THE LONDON TIMES"-DISCOUNTING SYMPATHY FOR IRELAND IN AMERICA.

Copyright; 1886; North American Cable News Co.
LONDON, May 16.—Henry Hurlbert has placed in the hands of THE TRIBUNE representative a letter from John Walter, chief proprietor of The London Times, concerning the Home Rule bill. Mr. Walter has travelled much in America and he altudes to the fact in this letter, which was drawn out by the question whether the sympathy of many leading Americans with the Irish Home Rule move ment is sufficiently understood in England. He argues that the weight of the Irish element in America is exaggerated rather than unde-restimated in England, and expresses the wish that some one may give an accurate statement of the number of Irish-men, women and children-in the United States directly in sympathy with Home Rule. After declaring that the United States would not endure for six months the disorder in Ireland which the British have put up with for more than that number of years, and asserting that this disorder is not due to poverty, he maintain that the remedy for the trouble is an orderly Gov ernment without a tincture of Home Rule, which he condemns as subversive of the Empire. He I fancy that the real value of American sympathy

with Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill, as displayed at

public meetings and in other forms, is greatly overrated in this country. Those who have seen as much of America as I have will of course discount it very carefully. They are not likely to mistake the noisy demonstrations of the purely Irish element in the population of your great cities for the expressions, after calm judgment, of the American people, of a people whose very watch-words are union, law and liberty, and who have on some memorable occasions been compelled to impress these maxims upon their Irish fellow citizens by arguments more forcible than pleasant. The fact is that the Irish both here and in the United States are in the habit of exaggerating their numbers and influence until they really believe in their own fictious Last year, when travelling in Ireland, I was gravely in formed by a Nationalist reporter that the Irish Home Rulers had twenty millions of Irish in America to back them. I see by the report of last night's debate that John Dillon reduced this number to ten millions, bu this I take still to be a gross exaggeration, and I wish that some competent authority on the other side of the ocean would be good enough to enlighten our statesmen and the public as to the correct figures at which the resity Irish Homo Rule element in the United States, including women and children. may be reckoned. With regard to the present condition of Ireland, which Mr. Gladstone professes himself unable to deal with except by conceding Home Rule and virtually repealing the Union, all I can say is that your Government would not allow such a state of things to exist for six months as we have tolerated for twice as many years, or for a much longer period. If any intelligent American were to visit Ireland, he would find it difficult to see any outward, any visible signs of that poverty and misery which we are so often reproached with. I except, of course, such places as Achill Island and other districts in the West, where the population have been occustomed to depend upon the potato, or on casual employment far away from home, and when those fall have no means of subsistence. which none but the Government can adequately supply. But I can assure you from a vivid recollection of what freland was fifty years ago, and after comparing notes with the exception of such districts as those above mentioned, the whole country has enormously imand the country requires nothing but the maintenance of law and order, not by the fitful exercise of what is

THE HOME RULE BILL FAILS. London, May 16 .- An informal Cabinet Council was held last evening, and to-day Mr. Gladstone had conferences with his colleagues. It is reported that, yielding to the urgent advice of Mr. Morley and Lord Spencer, Mr. Gladstone has decided if defeated to demand from the Queen as immediate dissolution of provinces have sent a letter to Mr. Gladstone, pleading with him not to resign, but to appeal to the country, with the certainty of securing a majority. Mr. Cham-berlain is deluged with radical protests. To a Birmingham Liberal who had written that Mr. Chamberlain's action had destreyed all chance of his ever attaining the leadership of the Liberals, Mr. Chamberlain replied that he would sooner forsake politics than consent to measures that would prove disastrous to the country. Mr. Gladstone's committee has asked Mr. Chamberlain to formulate a statement of the concessions that would

The Parnellites, though assenting to the second reading of the Arms ball, will oppose advancing it to the committee stage until after the division on the Home

LONDON, May 17 .- The Daily News says: "The supporters of Mr. Gladstone ought to be deeply grateful to Lord Salisbury, whose great speech has rendered signal service to the Liberal party. Instead of persuading Liberals to secode from their party, he snattered the project of a coalition with the Conservatives, publicly insulted Sir Henry James, and open in-

cited Ulsiers to war." RIOTOUS AFFRAY IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, May 16 .- News has been received that a mob of Nationalists attacked a number of Protestant peasants while the latter were returning from market at Cookstown, County Tyrone, yesterday. The Protestants resisted the attack and several of them were roughly handled, two being badly hurt. No ar-rests were made.

FRANCE AND THE CATHOLICS IN CHINA. Rome, May 16.—The Chinese Government is opposed to curtailing the power of the Pope's nominee for Nuncio at Pekin, and does not desire the French Government to have exclusive control of all Catholic

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA AT VENICE. ROME, May 16,-Since the last returns five new cases of cholera and two deaths have been reported at Venice, and fourteen new cases and four deaths at Earl.

NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON.

New Berrish Territory,—The British Government has decided to annex the Kermader Islands, in the South Facilic Ocean. South Pacific Ocean.

PRICE OF SHAVER — Bar silver fell yesterday 3s. to 45 pence per office, the lowest price ever known. The price has failed 3 per cent within a fortnight and the market is in a state of collapse.

FRAGMENTS OF CABLE NEWS. PARIS, May 16.—The race for the Prix de Diane (French Oaks) was run at Chantilly to-day. The distance was about one tolle and a quarter. The race was won by M. A. Lupin's bay filly Presta, by Petrarch; with the same owner's chesinut filly Perlina, by Silvio, second, and Baron Schickler's bay filly Sakountala, by Perliner, Inird.

Bentis, May 16.—It is reported that the Government has decided to convert Prussian 4s into 329s. Holders of the debenture 4s of the Prussian State railways have received notice that they can exchange their bonds for

Paris, May 16.—Suez Canal shares have fallen frances owing to the continuous diminution of the the re-ceipts of the company, and Panama shares, on account of a renewal of bas reports, have dropped 23 frances ATHENS, May 16.-Arrangements have been made

Madrid, May 16.—The Pope has consented to be god-father of Queen Christina's child,

A METEOR SETS A BANK ON FIRE. The captain of the bark Vidette, which arrived here yesterday reports that the sails of the bark were set on May 5 by a meteor in latitude 320 10° and in longitude 77° 40°, and but for the prempt exertions of the men the vessel would have been de-stroyed. It had passed through a severe storm on the day previous and on May 5 the weather became clear and a coin settled about the ship. A meteor fell out of the sky and struck the sails, which blazed up instantly,

WAYLAID BY GERONIMO'S BAND. CAPTAIN HATFIELD ENCOUNTERS THE APACHES-

TWO SOLDIERS KILLED.

Tuscon, May 16 .- A dispatch from Huachuea enys: "Captain Hatfield with a troop of cavalry struck Geronime a heavy blow vesterday morning at a point ten miles southeast of Santa Cruz, but a few hours later received a heavier blow in return. On Friday afternoon the hostiles about seventy strong struck Miles Pla's ranche, rounding up thirty horses. Captain Hatfield arrived half an hour later and followed the trail till dark. Yesterday morning he surprised and tire camp outlit. He then started for Santa Cruz, but while passing through Box Canyon on the way thither, a gailing fire was suddenly poured upon his little band. The mon dismounted and made a gallant fight which lasted for an hour. Two of the command were killed and three wounded, and many Indians fell, but the number is not known. Captain Hatfield flually reached Santa Cruz where he will be joined by Lieuten

ant Cook with Dorst's troops. "Mayor Rulz with a large Mexican force reached Santa Cruz last night and joined in the pursuit this morning. General Miles, Captain Sebo, Lieutenant Davis, with troops, and Governor Torres of Sonora, and Prefect Rivero of the Magdalena District, are here in consultation. Sovernor Torres has just received a disputch from the Prefect of Guaymas stating that General Mar-tinez routed the Yaquis from their stronghold in Sierra Bacatche on May 13, killing 100 and capturing 200 of the band. The Mexicans lost twenty killed and fifty wounded. Cajeme escaped but is being pursued by troops on land and gunboats on the river. This virtually ends the Yaquis war.

THROUGH NEW YORK STATE.

BURGLARS IN MONTGOMERY PLACE. ROBBING THE HOUSE ONCE OCCUPIED BY GENERAL

MONTGOMERY'S WIDOW. POUGHKEEPSIE, May 16 (Special),-Montomery Place, near Barrytown, to which General Montcomery's widow retired after he was killed at Quebec was entered by professional burglars some time before daylight this morning. They stole nearly 100 pieces of olid silverware, each marked with the Livingstone coat. of arms. The burglars bored their way into the building the main floor. They ransacked bureau drawers, forced the contents of pautries on the floor. They went down nto the kitchen and brought upstairs to the parlor into the kitchen and brought upstairs to the parlor cooked meats, bread, cake, eggs and milk, and made a banquet there and then. A paralytic house dox, which was asicep in the parlor, remained passively with them. After eating, they fied with their booty. In the mansion at the time were Thaddeus Smith, the coachman, and his wife and cuild, below the main floor; Louis Livingston Hunt, Julia Barton Hunt and Edward Livingston Hunt, the latter a boy, above the main floor, and on the third floor the maids, Mary Regan, Margaret, Cronin and Margaret Crosswell, eight all told, and not one heard any noise. The cook discovered the robbery when she entered the kitchen this morning.

CONTROVERSY OVER THE DUBOIS ESTATE. ELMIRA, May 16 (Special) .- The publication of the sale of property, worth \$8,000,000, by John Dubois, the founder of the village of Dubois, Lycoming County, Penn., to his nephew, John E. Dubois, for one tollar, has brought out letters which it is claimed show that he sought to do great injury to his piece, Mrs no such transfer of the property as alleged ever legally took place. Prior to 1874, Mr. Dubois frequently be-sought Thomas S. Flood to remove to Dubois and to nanage the estate, with a view to realizing on the various parcels of property that he, the owner, (then iii and not expected long to survive,) might be better able to distribute it among the various heirs. Mr. Flood made frequent visits to Mr. Dubois, and in 1574 went to Dubois and remained four years as manager of the property, returning to Edmira to manage his own affairs. Mr. Flood, again, after being importanted by Mr. Dubois, hastfall took charge of the old gentleman's property. Mr. Flood has in his possession letters bearing date January. February, Marcia, April, May, June and July, 1884, all of which arge him to come to Dubois and take charge of the old man's property, reference being made to real estate, as well as other property. Now it is neld that if John Dubois's estate was deeded to John E. Dubois ou January 17, 1884, the old man had no right to negotiate with and actually employ Mr. Flood to look after this property with such promises as he had made and that letters in John Dubois's peculiar handwrithus show that he was at the different dates of writing the owner of the property.

The ex-Assistant Secretary of the interior, George A. Jonks, counsel for John Dubois, resigned his government position to assist in the management of the Dubois property. John E. Dubois being his prospective son-in-law. ous parcels of property that he, the owner, then ill and

SUICIDE OF THOMAS S. HENDERSON.

Henderson, formerly a dentist of Washington-st., Brooklyn, committed suicide by cutting his throat and the artery of his left wrist in his lodgings at No. 6 Highst. yesterday. His body was found this afternoon on papers found on him it is believed that he had been rrom papers today of him it is believed that he had been solieiting advertisements for The New-York Financial and Commercial Record. He had been drinking heavily for three weeks. He leaves a wife at Lake Grove, Queen's County. He was for several years a familiar figure in Brooklyn, being associated with all the Irish societies. He appeared on the stage for a brief season in an Irish play.

brooklyn for a number of years until within a few months ago. He came to this country about a score of years ago from Ireland and settled in Brooklyn to pracyears and the profession of deutistry, which he had studied in Dublin. He first had nis office in Chuton-st, and afterward for a considerable time in Washington-st, opposite the Post Office. He studied in Dublin. He first had all office in Chinton-st., and afterward for a considerable time in Washnatton-st., opposite the Post Odice. He took a great interest in Irish affairs and in politics, and he dabbled in newspaper and dramatic work without much success. A number of Irish societies were founded by him and he actively promoted their interests, He became a chronic cambidate for Coroner and sought the nomination several times of the hands of the regular Democratic organization. But he was unable to set enough induced to excure the nomination he desired. Finally when the Greenback-Labor party was first organized he became active in its councils and was nominated for Congress by it in 1877. The Rebublicans "induced" the nomination and he secured a considerable vote, but Dr. Smims, the regular Democratic nomines, was sleeted, Dr. Henderson then turned his attention to reporting and was connected with the Star for some time. He wrote a play about four years ago, entitled "Taliamore, or the Spirit of "9s." It was produced in the Brooklya Academy of Music and the author enacted the principal character. His expectations of success were not met, but he took a company through the country producing the play in a number of places until flually stranded in Chemnati. Money was raised by some of his Brooklyn friends, in-cluding James Medermott, and he was chabled to get back to his home. He afterward practised his profession at No. 155 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, until a few months ago. His habits became sadiy dissipated and finally he was sent to the Inebriates, Home was broken up and his wife went to live out on Long Island. They had no children. Henderson was about fifty years of age. He had the reputation of being a good denists when he attended to his business and was not under the inflaence of liquor. He was what is popularly known as a good fellow and was generous to a famit.

DROWNING HERSELF IN ONE FOOT OF WATER.

DROWNING HERSELF IN ONE FOOT OF WATER. SYRACUSE, May 16,-Mrs. James Britcher, age seventy-eight, owner of considerable real estate drowned herself to-day in a cistern where there was only one foot of water. She was instance.

BISHOP BECKER INSTALLED.

SAVANNAH, May 17 .- The Right Rev. Thomas A. Becker, formerly Bishop of Wilmington Del., was installed Bishop of the Roman Del., was installed Bishop of the Roman Catholic Sec of Savannah, made vacant by the elevation of Bishop Gross to the Archbishopic of Oregon a year ago, with imposing ceremonies at the Cathodraio Our Lady of Perpetual Help, today, Bishops Northrop, of Charleston, S. C., and Moore, of St. Augustne, Fig.; Monstenor Quigley, of Charleston, S. C., and twenty-five priests of the diocese were present.

WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER OF DOGS. CHICAGO, May 16 (Special).-The attack nade upon five children three weeks ago by a mad dog, made apon has brought about a general attack upon does in that region by official decree. Three weeks ago the Hyde Park trustees, who legislate also for the town the Hyde Park trustees, who legislate also for the town of Pullman, passed a resolution that all unmuzzled dogs running at large on and after May 15 were to be killed. The have began yesterday. The cracking of pistols was neard all day, and when night came it is estimated that over 300 dogs had been shot. They were of all ages, sizes and conditions. The strolling vagrant cur, the stately Newfoundland, the pet poodle, the buil, pugand all other varieties stood on the same level and died the same untimely death. Vainable watchedogs were not spired. All day long a procession of weeping, walfing and awearing people swarmed into the village ball. It was evident that the trustees had not for a long while issued an order that has carried lamentation into so many homes. To-morrow Pallman, South Chicave and Kensington will receive special attention from the dog khilers.

DYING AFTER THE FIGHT.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16 (Special).-James Archibald was arrested to-day charged with having caused fatal injuries to John Crawford in a "challenge fight." Both men were weavers. The fight took place ngateriay afternoon and Crawford died in the evening. It is said that there are no serious marks of violence on the body and that death may have been from natural PRICE THREE CENTS.

CHICAGO'S GREAT STRIKE.

THE SITUATION LESS ENCOURAGING. DESTITUTION AMONG THE STRIKERS-RUINOUS EP-

FECT ON THE BUILDING TRADE. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE, 1 CHICAGO, May 16 .- There were larger crowds in the southwestern lumber district to-day than yards who succeeded in entorcing an eight-hour day, with vengeance if they returned to work on the ten-hour plan. If the eight-hour rule fails in the lumber district they fear it will fail in the packing houses as well. All this has occasioned a renewal of the unrest and incendi-

that they do not expect the men to return to morrow in force. It was also learned that an attempt was making to organize a mass-meeting to be held to-morrow on the

prairie where the McCormick riot occurred. Strong relays of police will be sent into the district again to-morrow to guard against trouble.

The condition of the workingmen in the district is in many ways becoming alarming. A great many are en-tirely without money, the full force of the strike having falien uppon them, and while it is said that a great majority are anxious to return to work, they are prevented by a minority of violent agitators. The situation at Pullman has not improved. Although the company has kept the works moving for three days the force is found to be inadequate, and at a meeting of the employes last night a large majority decided to continue the strike. The officials are intimating that they may shut down the entire works, get rid of the present working force and endeavor to bring in new men. The difficulties of the company can be ap-preciated when it is known that it is owner of all the houses in the town which are occupied by their em-

ployes, and the work of driving them out would be a The effect of the prolongation of the great strike is shown in a significant way. It was known that large building operations, involving an expenditure of fully \$10,000,000, had been stopped just prior to the begin ning of the eight-hour movement. Eight or nine large building enterprises, however, were already under way. The construction of the Central Building on the site of the old City Hall, to cost \$1,000,000, which had reached the second story, is to cease until the present troubles are effectually settled. The architects have decided to et no more contracts until the strikes have been ended. on a number of the large structure; which were begun before the eight-hour movement was nater headway there is little work being done and on several work has entirely ceased. The building season of 1886 is now practically dead and by many contractors is coesidered at a close and employes are threatened with an idio sum-

at a close and employes are threatened with an idle salamer.

A few of the stone yards have resume 1 operations on
the old basis of the and pay, but none are working full
forces. One large brick-making firm reported bail's
million bricks on hand and that it could not find a burchaser anywhere. Another firm reported that there
was always something of a demand but that no one outsaite of the trade could appreciate how thereighly the
eight-hour agitation had shut off contractors and
builders. It is also declared that the yards which concelled the demands for eight hours have found that they
cannot run at a profit and will have to shut down nuless
the situation improves.

The subscriptions for the benefit of the families of the
police killed and wounded in the Haymarket riot coatinues to grow larger daily. The total famil is now
\$66,641.

DISSATISFIED WORKMEN ELSEWHERE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16,-The Clearfield coal operators, whose works are suspended because of a strike, state that there now seems to be no prospect of and early settlement of the strike. Operators and mea and early settlement of the strike. Operators and mean are as far apart as ever, although numerous conferences have been held between them with a view to settlement. It is estimated that 1,000,000 tons of soil have been lost to each of the striking regions, Cleardeid and Camberland, which his been filled by the other regions at work. The operators state that their contrasts are based upon such figures that they could not grant an advance in wages without losing money on them. PHILADELPHIA, May 16 (Special).-The elothing cut-

ters' strike will end to morrow afternoon, the agreement being for lifty-eight hours a week. LYNN, May 16 (Special).—Cutters at Francis W. Bree Pe

abor factory have complained to the Joint Board of Arbitration that the firm is violating its agreement. There are fifty cutters at the factory.

WILKESBARRE, May 16.—The Miners' and Laborace.

Amalgamated Association in Luzerne and Luckawanes Counties have invited all the coal operators and mine owners in both counties to a meeting to be held here on May 22 to discuss the eight-hour measure.

VARIOUS FEATURES OF THE LABOR PROBLEM. At a meeting of the United Order of Amerinan Stairbuilders resterday the following resolution

We degree to express our horror and detestation of the life flies committed by the Anarchists of Chicago. We can take the principles enunciated a the leaders to be subres-

ario ities committed by the Amarchists of Ches.co. We established the principles of our social system and immical to the best interests of organized labor.

The General Council of the Laborers Union Protective Society, consisting of delegates from the twelve divisions of the society and representing 8,000 men, met at Na. 229 East Forty-account at. It was resolved to beyond the First Avenue Railroad, and to request the divisions to levy an assessment for the benefit of the strikers.

At a meeting of the North River Lengshort-men's Union at No. 338 Hadson-st., it was decided not to work with members of Union No. 1 of New-Jersey, the members of which lation, it is said, work with non-union men. men.

At a meeting of the Retail Clothing Salesmen in Wendell's Assembly Rooms, in West Porty-tourinst, it was reported that seventy-five clothing firms had sexued an agreement to close their stores at 7 p. m. except on Saleston

YOUNG SHAD CROSS THE CONTINENT.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 16 .- The United States Fish Commissioner's car, in charge of J. Frank Davis, arrived here vesterday. It started with 1,000,000 shad, of which about 300,000 died on the way. Half a million were placed in the Columbia River at the Wallala Junetion, and the remain ter will be placed in the Williams:te River at Albany. This experiment of transporting young shad so great a distance, however, is considered rifling as compared with another experiment. An attrilling as compared with another experiment. An astempt was made to hatch shad in the car on the journey, and was a complete success. On May 6 and 7,600,000 eggs were taken into the car at Havre de Grace and placed in four Macton did Jars. A many was kept constantly at work moving the water to keep it fresh, and the result was that fully 95 per cent of the eggs were hatened. Fresh water was obtained at every available point. Of the 5 per cent join most of them were due to premature hatened. All of the said hatched on the way will be put in the Willamette.

DESTRUCTION OF A LARGE DI STILLERY.

PEORIA, Ill., May 16 .- The Enterprise Disdillery at Pekin with all its contents was entirely de-droyed by fire this morning. The building 20,000 bushels of grain and ontained were also destroyed together with all Government books. Loss, \$2,0,000; insurance, \$5,000. The are we also doubtedly the work of an incendary. The distiller, was owned by Spellman & Decliney. The properties offer \$5,000 reward for the arrest and conviction of the incendary. ,000 gailons of alcohol. Four cars of corn on the track

ROMANCE OF JOHN THOMAS, A SLAVE.

BOSTON, May 16 .- John Thomas, a former dave, was buried here to-day. He was born sixty-four years ago on a plantation near Annapolis, Md., came so Lattaful that his master let him to the owners of foreign vessels as a steward. While on one of these voyages he won the love of a French mulatto girl whose master soon died and willed her her freedom. She trict to buy Thomas of his master, offering aif her wealth, \$40, but the master wantet \$500. They agreed to work until the amount was secured but got discouraged, and one night at her suggestion Thomas escaped to Canada and she followed. There they were mitreful and lived until just before the war, when they removed to this city. Thomas and his son served in the navy during the entire war. master soon died and willed her her freedom. She trice

SHOOTING AT BRODY THE NEWSBOY. "Steve" Brody, the "newsboy" who acquired a reputation as a pedestrian some years ago, and has latterly been employed in the Temple Court, at Beek man and Nasau sts., was shot at last night by George man and Nasau sts., was shot at last night by George Floyd, a young printer. The men have been on useried friendly terms for some time and soon after Brody took an interest in the flitbustering expedition to Hondaras the old grades became more intense. The trouble between them seems to have originated through jealousy of some kind. About S o'clock last evening they met at Park Row and Chamberrest, and after an interchange of abuse Brody hit his adversary in the face. Floyd attempted to strike back. Brody partied his blows and walked oil in trumph. As he reached the east roadway of the bridge Floyd approached him with a small pistel in his hand, and, pointing it at Brody, pulled the trigger. The build passed harmlessic by the newsboy. Both men were arrested by Foliceman Carbin, of the Fourth Precinct, They were locked up in the Oak Street Folice Sarion, Floyd on a charge of felonious assault and Brody for assault.

HELD FOR ATTACKING OFFICER FERDON. The three brothers, John E., James A. and William Brady, who assaulted Officer Stoon L Ferdon with a beer keg on Saturday night at the Boulevard and Eightieth-st., were brought up before Justice Ford at the Hariem Court yesterday, who committed them without ball to await the result of the officer's injuries. The officer is suffering from a compound fracture of the skull and internal injuries from being kicked. The doctors say that his chances of recovery are slight.